SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25TH, 1915.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES:
- THE ENROLMENT SCHEME ... 229
- RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS ... 229
- ACTION BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN IRELAND ... 229
- HOSPITALS AND THE ALLEGED WASTE OF MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS ... 229

SOLDIERS SUMMONED TO SICK RELATIVES: REQUEST BY THE WAR OFFICE TO DOCTORS ... 230

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
- MEETINGS OF BRANCHES AND DIVISIONS ... 230

PAGE

INSURANCE:
- PRICING OF PRESCRIPTIONS UNDER THE COMMERCIAL TARIFF 230
- SCOTTISH CHEMISTS AND THE DRUG TARIFF ... 230
- SURCHARGING (O'Neill v. County of Middlesex Insurance Committee) ... 231
- DRAFT STANDING ORDERS FOR PANEL COMMITTEES ... 231
- CORRESPONDENCE: "Rep. Mist." ... 231
- INSURANCE ACT IN PARLIAMENT ... 231

NAVAL AND MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ... 231

VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS ... 232

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... 232

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICES.

THE ENROLMENT SCHEME.

THE Central Medical War Committee published its scheme of enrolment for the medical profession in the SUPPLEMENT of December 11th, and stated that Lord Derby had informed the Committee that he fully approved of the scheme, that he hoped the War Emergency Committees for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively would undertake the whole of the arrangements for procuring medical men for the army, and that he recognized the Committees as a means of organizing the medical profession with regard to military service.

The enrolment scheme of the Committee is, therefore, as far as concerns the medical profession, equivalent to Lord Derby's scheme of attestation; as is the latter for the general public, so is the enrolment scheme of the Medical War Committees the last effort of the voluntary system. It gives to the medical profession an opportunity which will not recur of organizing itself to meet the demands of the military services of the Crown. If it fails compulsion seems to be the only alternative. If compulsion has eventually to be applied to the medical profession it will be due to failure now to respond to this last appeal to maintain the voluntary system.

The terms and conditions of services of temporary lieutenants R.A.M.C. can be obtained on application to the Central War Committee, and have been fully stated in the JOURNAL on several occasions. On October 30th, p. 662, a table will be found comparing the emoluments of temporary lieutenants R.A.M.C. and lieutenants and captains of the R.A.M.C. Territorial. The contract with a temporary lieutenant R.A.M.C. is for a year, at the end of which he receives a gratuity of £60; his consolidated pay is 24s. a day, and in addition he receives free rations or an allowance in lieu. The total emoluments, therefore, are at the rate of £500 a year, rather more than less.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS.

At a meeting of the profession of Chelsea and Fulham, held at Fulham Town Hall on December 16th, when Dr. J. C. Jackson, Chairman of the British Medical Association Division, presided, Mr. Bishop Harman, who attended on behalf of the Central Medical War Committee, gave an account of the work of the Central and local War Committees. At the present time the main effort must be to rouse the "residential" town areas to a livelier sense of their responsibilities and to so arrange their work that they could spare more men for the army service. In these districts medical men were actually and relatively much more numerous than in the rest of the country on a population basis, and it was necessary to tap this source of supply before more men were allowed to go from country and industrial areas. The difficulties of the town men were great, for their practices were almost entirely personal. But it was possible to make such arrangement as would safeguard the practices of the absentees and yet fully meet the necessities of their patients. He discussed the various schemes which had been suggested (see SUPPLEMENT, December 18th, p. 222), and, in reply to questions, said that many civil practitioners were being employed by the War Office, but that the supply was greater than the demand. A committee for Chelsea and Fulham was appointed.

ACTION BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN IRELAND.

At the last meeting of the Swinford Board of Guardians a letter was read from the Local Government Board relative to the appointment of Dr. Sweeney to the medical officership of the Charlestown Dispensary district. The letter suggested that in view of the present urgent necessity for additional doctors for the army and navy, the guardians might endeavour to make some temporary arrangement whereby Dr. Sweeney, who is 27 years of age, would be enabled to volunteer for active service until the termination of the war. The guardians could keep the post open until Dr. Sweeney's return. The guardians replied that the appointment was made before the issue of the Local Government Board's circular letter of November 26th, and that as Charlestown, with a population of over 9,000, was one of the largest dispensary districts in the county, and as temporary arrangements would not be desirable, it was hoped that the Local Government Board would sanction the appointment.

HOSPITALS AND THE ALLEGED WASTE OF MILITARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Worcester Infirmary Committee on December 20th a long discussion took place on the question of the arrangements to be made to cover the surgical and other work at the infirmary in the absence of two further members of the staff on war service. In the absence of Dr. Tom Bates, jun., and Dr. Slinger, the honorary medical staff recommended that the services of Drs. Legge, Coombs, and Corder should be accepted. Dr. Seymour subsequently offered his services, saying that it was unlikely that he would have the good fortune to be able to join the army, but the honorary medical staff, reporting that provision had been made to cover the work, did not add to their former recommendation.

A member having moved that Dr. Seymour's services also be accepted, Dr. Tom Bates, sen., said that the Central War Committee had expressed the view that it was the duty of every eligible doctor to apply for a commission in the R.A.M.C. He thought that the honorary medical staff, having approved of five members leaving, were perfectly justified in declining the offer of services of men of military age. If they had acted otherwise they would have stultified themselves. He thought that they should be supported in the action they had taken, which was founded, not on personal grounds, but on true patriotism.

The Dean of Worcester said that during the last three months he had had a good deal of correspondence with the Medical Board, the Advisory Board, the War Office, Mr. McKenna, and the Secretary of the British Medical Association on the question of the supply of doctors. He entered into correspondence with the authorities because it seemed to him that there was waste in calling up for service a very large number of doctors and then making no use of them. There were hundreds of doctors

who had sacrificed their practices, and rightly so, in what they believed to be the interests of their country, but the War Office left them to waste their time, and did not make use of their services. He had supplied to the War Office a number of instances. He himself had a son who gave up a very good practice. He went to the War Office and was told that he would be wanted, but for four months he did nothing but play golf. When he was given some work to do, it was work an orderly could do, or some elderly medical man. When the question of the need of medical men was considered it was most important that men who had already offered their services should be adequately used before a very large number of others were called up. He had urged the War Office and the medical authorities that, instead of taking men, they should take the offer of their services, and leave them until they were actually wanted. Any man who was married and had a family, before going, should be assured that the War Office would really utilize the services of the men who had already gone.

Dr. Bates, sen., said, in reply, that the War Office required many more doctors for the new armies of two million men, and asked whether these new armies were to be sent to face the enemy without sufficient doctors.

The Mayor of Worcester asked whether the motion meant that the hospital was going to engage no doctors who were under military age, and the Chairman replied in the affirmative. This answer caused dissent, and the Chairman said that the proposal before the meeting was to accept the offer of the services of the three doctors over military age.

An amendment accepting Dr. Seymour's services in addition was carried by 8 votes to 7.

SOLDIERS SUMMONED TO SICK RELATIVES.

REQUEST BY THE WAR OFFICE TO DOCTORS.

WE have received the following communiqué from the War Office:

In February last it was brought to the notice of the Army Council that instances had occurred where soldiers had been put to considerable expense, which they could ill afford, on account of having been summoned to their homes owing to the serious illness or death of a near relative.

It was therefore decided that a free railway warrant might be issued in such cases, the concession being restricted to cases of grave and urgent illness, or death, of a parent, wife, or child, and the genuineness of each case to be duly certified by a medical attendant.

Experience has shown that the concession is open to abuse, and that soldiers may be summoned to their homes at the public expense when the urgency of the illness does not justify it. This may happen through the fact that medical practitioners are unacquainted with the conditions underlying the concession, and the Army Council therefore appeal to the medical profession to assist the military authorities in preventing the abuse of the privilege.

A specimen form of certificate, which it is requested may be taken into general use, is appended, and medical practitioners are asked to exercise the greatest caution in signing these certificates, which should only be issued when there is reason to anticipate serious results from the illness of the relative concerned.

Form of Medical Certificate which must be used when it is necessary to Summon a Soldier to his Home owing to the Dangerous Illness of a Parent, Wife, or Child.

I hereby certify that (patient's name) ..... of (patient's address) ..... the* ..... of (Number) ..... (Rank) ..... (Name) ..... (Regiment) ..... is under my professional care, and is dangerously ill.

.....
(Signature of Medical Attendant).

* Insert whether parent, wife, or child.

Meetings of Branches and Divisions.

METROPOLITAN COUNTIES BRANCH:

CHELSEA DIVISION.

AT a meeting of the Chelsea Division at Fulham Town Hall on December 16th the existing officers of the Division were re-elected for the ensuing year and the revised ethical rules were adopted.

On the proposition of Dr. E. W. HAMILTON, it was resolved to send a letter of condolence to the relatives of the late Dr. J. H. Meers, who had lost his life in the service of his country, having been killed in action in France. He had been for some years a member of the Division.

INSURANCE.

THE PRICING OF PRESCRIPTIONS UNDER THE COMMERCIAL TARIFF.

ABOUT a month ago the chairmen and clerks of the various insurance committees of Lancashire met in conference with the Commissioners in London to consider the additional duties falling on insurance committees in the pricing, checking, and analysing of prescriptions in the coming year under the commercial tariff. The Commissioners suggested that in the interests of efficiency and economy the committees should consider the desirability of co-operating for the purpose of carrying out their additional duties, and the representatives of committees undertook to report further to the Commissioners. Since then the various chairmen and clerks have held two meetings at Manchester and Preston, and passed resolutions to the following effect: First, that the extra cost involved in the checking of prescriptions under the new system should be borne by an additional grant from the Commissioners, and should not form a charge on the existing revenues of the insurance committees; secondly, that the grouping of committees is desirable, as some committees might find difficulty in providing independently efficient and economical arrangements for the new duties; and thirdly, the following groups were suggested for the county of Lancashire:

Group 1.—Lancashire County.
Group 2.—Manchester and Salford.
Group 3.—Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, St. Helens, Southport, Stockport, Wallasey, Warrington, and Wigan.
Group 4.—Barrow, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale.

It was further decided that each group should appoint a convener, and that after particulars had been obtained from each, and its representatives had met to decide on a scheme, a general meeting of the groups should be held in order to secure as far as possible uniformity of method. The proposals have been submitted to the Commissioners, who have now announced that they see no objection to the groups as provisionally arranged, and that they have decided to take steps to make available such sum of money towards the administrative expenses of the committees as will fairly represent the additional cost imposed on committees by the new system. They further express the hope that committees will, in the interests of national economy, take every means to keep the cost as low as possible.

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH CHEMISTS AND THE DRUG TARIFF.

As the result of conferences in Edinburgh and London between the Executive of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees, acting with the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) on the one part and Mr. Charles Roberts, M.P., Chairman of the Joint Committee of Insurance Commissioners, on the other, an understanding has been reached in connexion with the deadlock threatened by the fact that some 99 per cent. of Scottish panel chemists had intimated that they could not continue their agreements after December 31st. The result is expressed in the following letter addressed to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland). It appears to show that the offer originally made by the Scottish panel chemists has been accepted, and that there will be no interruption in the service for medicines and appliances for insured persons during 1916.

Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland),
36, York Place, Edinburgh,
December 14th, 1915.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed to say that your letter of December 13th with reference to our interview with Mr. Charles Roberts on December 9th was considered by my Committee yesterday, and I have now to confirm my telephone message to the effect that on behalf of Scottish panel chemists the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) concur in the terms of settlement as stated in your letter, namely:

1. The existing agreements with chemists to be renewed for 1916, on the understanding that there will be no alteration during that year of terms and conditions, other than the monthly adjustment of the prices of drugs affected by the abnormal conditions now prevailing; provided that the War Clause set out in I.C./201 (Scotland), as explained in the body of that circular, shall be operative during the last six months of 1916.

2. The Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland) to undertake by August 31st, 1916, to furnish to the Scottish

Insurance Commissioners a report on their objections to the new proposals embodying evidence on the points as to which they are at issue with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee.

In accordance with this settlement we have to-day issued a letter to each panel chemist in Scotland recommending them to continue service during the year 1916 under the terms specified.

I am, yours faithfully,
(Signed) J. RUTHERFORD HILL,
Secretary.

SURCHARGING.

O'Neill v. County of Middlesex Insurance Committee.

THE case of O'Neill *v.* The County of Middlesex Insurance Committee, which was decided by Mr. Justice Rowlatt in the King's Bench Division on December 20th last, raised several points of considerable interest to the profession. In the spring of this year an investigation was held into "the character and amount of the drugs and appliances ordered for insured persons" by the plaintiff, with a view to his being surcharged, and the amount credited to the Drug Fund. This investigation was in the first instance carried out by a subcommittee to which the duty had been delegated by the Panel Committee. The subcommittee, with the assistance of an expert, closely scrutinized the plaintiff's prescriptions, and notified the plaintiff of the course which was being pursued against him. The plaintiff duly appeared before this subcommittee, and in due course a report was made to the Insurance Committee, and the Insurance Committee made an order surcharging him to the extent of £323 odd.

It was then seen that an order had been made against the plaintiff without his having had any opportunity of appearing before the Panel Committee itself or of putting his case, as he was entitled under the terms of Regulation 40, which creates the procedure under which these orders are obtained, nor had the Pharmaceutical Committee appeared before the Panel Committee, as provided by the Regulation, and, indeed, was not represented even at the hearing before the subcommittee, and for this reason the order which the Insurance Committee had made was invalid.

In order, therefore, to get over the difficulty the matter was reopened by the Panel Committee, which formally notified the plaintiff to that effect, and summoned him to attend before them, and the Pharmaceutical Committee was communicated with. The Pharmaceutical Committee again were not represented before the Panel Committee, but contented itself with forwarding its views in a written memorandum. The plaintiff did attend, but, although given every opportunity to state his case, he declined to do so or to answer questions. In the result the Panel Committee confirmed the report of the subcommittee, and the Insurance Committee again made an order against the plaintiff in the same terms as before.

In these circumstances the plaintiff contended: First, that the Insurance Commissioners having once made an order against him which was invalid were *functus officio*, and therefore incompetent to make a second order in respect of the same matter. Secondly, that the investigation was not conducted in a fair judicial spirit, and he further contended that in law Regulation 40 was void as being a regulation which the Insurance Act itself did not authorize.

The judge held that the Insurance Committee were perfectly entitled to cure the defect in the order which it made in the first instance by securing for the plaintiff a hearing before the Panel Committee and making a fresh order upon its report, and that the fact that the Pharmaceutical Committee was not represented at either of the hearings was not a matter as to which the plaintiff was entitled to complain. He emphasized the importance in inquiries of this character of perfect bona fides and a spirit of fairness throughout, and that although "the investigation need not be attended at every step by the practitioner affected by it . . . he must undoubtedly be heard before the report is sent in, and must be heard on the ground which the investigation covers, and substantially must be allowed to challenge the result to which the investigation ultimately led and the steps which led to it." These essentials had, in his judgement, been complied with. As regards the question as to the validity of the regulation itself, he pointed out that power was given to the Commissioners by Section 65 of the Insurance Act, 1911, to make regulations "generally for carrying this part of this Act into effect." It was argued that this regulation was contrary to the general scheme of the Act, which gave insured persons a right to the unfettered judgement of a medical practitioner whom they could select, but this the judge said was erroneous. The Act did not say in terms that the doctor was to exercise his uncontrolled will, and from the fact that funds were created to pay doctors and to buy drugs, and that these funds must be limited showed that this was so. The duty of prescribing involved a duty of prescribing according to the available resources, and without extravagance; and, in order to carry out the provisions of the Act, it was obviously necessary to make rules to curb extravagance. He therefore decided against the plaintiff on all the points raised and gave judgement for the defendants.

INSURANCE NOTES.

DRAFT STANDING ORDERS FOR PANEL COMMITTEES.

THE Insurance Commissioners (England) have prepared and issued in a leaflet a set of draft standing orders for panel committees. It is pointed out that they are not necessarily exhaustive, but it is thought that they will be of assistance to panel committees in framing such orders.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"REP. MIST."

DR. W. JOBERNS (Wolverhampton) writes: The proposal to abolish the practice of writing "Rep. mist." in panel prescriptions is one which will give a lot of unnecessary work to panel doctors, and this at a time when there is a shortage of doctors, and some are doing the work of two or three men. "Rep. mist." by itself may mean anything, but if the date of the required prescription is added it is easy for the chemist to find it. It is absurd to write out a cough mixture or a prescription for some chronic complaint every time the patient comes up for more.

INSURANCE ACT IN PARLIAMENT.

NUMBER OF PANEL DOCTORS.

In reply to Sir Edward Cornwall, Mr. Roberts stated, on December 20th, that the figures showing the number of doctors on the panel in London and the provinces on July 1st, 1914, were not available, but the figures for January 1st, 1914, which would not differ materially, were: London, 1,400; English areas, 14,600, including doctors on more than one panel. The corresponding figures for doctors who would be on the panel for 1916 were, approximately: In London, 1,440; in other English areas, 14,400. These figures included a number of doctors on military service whose names remained on the panel whilst some other doctor or doctors were undertaking to carry out their duties.

Naval and Military Appointments.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE following announcements are made by the Admiralty: Fleet Surgeon J. Chambers, B.A., M.B., to the *Pembroke*, additional, for Chatham Hospital; temporary Surgeons B. A. Playne, M.B., D.S.O., to the *Vivid*, additional, for disposal; T. Gwynne-Jones to the *Victory*, for R.N. Barracks.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

To be Surgeon-probationer for temporary service: J. H. Kerr.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel E. H. L. Lynden-Bell, C.B., is retained on the active list, under the provisions of Articles 120 and 522, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be temporary Colonels whilst holding the appointments of Assistant Directors of Medical Services: F. W. Hardy, M.B., C. E. Pollock, L. Way, F. A. Symons, D.S.O., M.B.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major Sir E. S. Worthington, Kt., C.M.G., M.V.O., to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Commandant, Officers' Convalescent Home, Cimiez.

J. C. G. Ledingham, M.B., to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

The following are granted temporary rank whilst employed with the Halifax War Hospital:—As Lieutenant-Colonel: J. F. Woodyatt, M.D. As Majors: A. Drury, M.B., J. C. Wright, M.B., T. H. Hunt, M.D.

Temporary Major T. Mill, M.B., F.R.C.S., having resigned his appointment at the Beaufort War Hospital, relinquishes his commission.

Temporary Captain T. W. Eden, M.D., F.R.C.S., to be temporary Major.

Temporary Lieutenants to be temporary Captains: W. W. Deans, E. R. G. Greville, D. Thomson, M.B., J. R. P. Allin, G. Hadfield, M.D., J. H. Aikman, M.B., W. C. Jardine, M.B., W. H. Laslett, M.B., M. A. MacDonald, M.B., T. Fehily, M. Bates, M.D., F.R.C.S., J. A. Glover, M.D., N. Reader, M.B., W. V. Macaskie, M.B., G. Jackson, M.B., E. A. Pearson, M.B., W. J. Nisbet, M.B., M. J. Murray, M.B., F. W. McMillan, M.B., T. O. Williams, M.B., J. E. Cox, C. J. Kelly, D. W. Reid, M.B., C. H. Thompson, R. Williams, T. R. Snelling, R. R. Wettenhall, M.B., M. W. Littlewood, M.B., J. I. Russell, M.B., J. B. Fisher, M.B., B. C. Ashton, M.B., C. Lundie, M.B., W. Amsden, C. A. Kenny.

To be temporary Captains: C. C. Bullmore, A. T. Smith, M.D., J. Burfield, M.B., F.R.C.S., J. S. Morrow, M.D., J. F. R. Gairdner, M.B., W. Rankin, M.B., N. H. Oliver, W. P. H. Munden, M.D., J. L. Rentoul, M.B., A. E. Knight, M.B., G. C. Chubb, M.B., F.R.C.S.

The names of the undermentioned temporary Lieutenants are as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of September 15th, 1914, June 7th, 1915, and November 19th, 1915, respectively: E. Seelly, M.B., N. Devereux, F. W. Martin, M.B.

The following relinquish their commissions: Temporary Captain G. A. C. Mitchell, M.B.; temporary Lieutenants D. J. G. Grant, M.B., A. H. Flannery, M.B., J. Matheson, M.B.

The appointment to a temporary Lieutenancy of W. R. S. Watkins is antedated to December 15th, 1914.

Temporary Lieutenant J. M. J. A. Levins is removed from the army for absence without leave.

Temporary Lieutenants relinquish their commissions on account of ill health: E. G. Cameron, H. P. W. White, M.B.

Lieutenant F. J. Cleminson, F.R.C.S., Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force, to be temporary Lieutenant (substituted for the notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of November 19th, 1915).

Lieutenants of the Canadian Army Medical Corps to be temporary Lieutenants: C. E. Wilson, M.B., H. C. Sutton, M.B., H. B. Moyle, M.B., H. P. Rogers, M.B., A. W. Nixon, M.D., H. B. Stacpoole, M.D., A. E. Sutton, M.B., J. D. Stewart, M.D., T. F. Saunders, M.D., P. W. Barker, M.B., T. R. Phipps, M.D., E. N. Drier, M.D., F.R.C.S.Edin., G. W. Carleton, M.B., W. W. Cruisp, M.B., F. A. Ross, M.B., E. H. McVicker, M.B., A. B. Moffat, M.B., D. McE. Kilgour, M.B., V. E. Cartwright, M.B., A. E. McKibbin, D. A. Warren, W. A. McLeod, M.D., E. S. Bissell, M.D., C. R. Young, M.B., E. Bryceson, T. P. Devlin, J. R. Christian, M.B., J. P. MacDonald, M.D., J. J. Hamelin, M.D., W. E. Fraser, M.D., R. W. Halladay, M.D., R. T. MacLaren, M.D., E. H. Freeman, M.D., E. S. Moorhead, M.B., A. B. Roberts, J. B. Brown, M.B., C. S. Wynne, M.B., H. W. Paddell, M.D., E. Rommel, J. D. Shields, M.B., A. F. Laird, M.D., W. L. Evans, M.B.

Temporary honorary Lieutenants to be temporary Lieutenants: C. C. Brewis, A. H. Morley, T. W. Melhuish, W. D. Cruickshank, M.B.

To be temporary honorary Lieutenants: L. G. Jacob, S. R. Prall, W. Thomas.

Temporary honorary Lieutenant J. P. S. Dunn, M.B., having ceased to serve with the British Red Cross Hospital, Netley, relinquishes his commission.

E. G. Inge and C. W. Atkins to be temporary Quartermasters, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

OVERSEA CONTINGENTS.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel N. R. Howse, V.C., C.B., to be temporary Surgeon-General.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Major J. E. Davey to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel.

A. G. McLeod to be temporary Captain.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

East Anglian Field Ambulance.—Sergeant-Major H. G. Aldiss, from East Anglian Field Ambulance, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Highland Field Ambulance.—Lieutenants J. M. Chrystie and A. R. Moodie, M.B., to be Captains.

Home Counties Field Ambulance.—Lieutenants W. T. Henderson, M.B., and W. W. Maxwell, M.D., to be Captains.

London (City of London) Field Ambulance.—E. N. Butler (late Captain, East African Medical Service) to be Lieutenant.

London (City of London) Sanitary Company.—S. A. Mann and R. A. Askins, M.D., to be Lieutenants.

London Field Ambulance.—Captain (temporary Major) J. R. Holmes, M.B., relinquishes his temporary rank on alteration in posting. Captain J. R. Holmes, M.B., is seconded for duty with London Regiment. Captain W. Cowie, M.B., to be temporary Major.

London General Hospital.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. P. Hawkins, M.D., from London General Hospital, to be Major; Major H. P. Hawkins, M.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the permanent personnel. Captain P. H. Mitchiner, M.B., F.R.C.S., from the list of officers supernumerary for service with the O.T.C., to be Captain on the permanent personnel. Lieutenant L. B. Clarke to be Captain.

London Sanitary Company.—Lieutenant A. C. Williams, M.B., to be Captain.

Lowland Field Ambulance.—Captain W. A. Burns, M.B., to be Major.

North Midland Field Ambulance.—Lieutenant C. S. Lee to be Captain.

Southern General Hospital.—Captain J. G. McLannahan, from South Midland Field Ambulance, to be Captain, whose services will be available on mobilization. Lieutenants to be Captains: H. A. B. Whitelocke, W. Stobie, M.B. To be Captains, whose services will be available on mobilization: B. A. W. Stone, M.B., A. A. Burrell, M.B.

South-Western Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance.—J. W. A. Cooper to be Lieutenant.

West Lancashire Casualty Clearing Station.—Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) E. W. Barnes, from West Lancashire Field Ambulance, to be Major; Major E. W. Barnes to be temporary Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant R. K. Merson to be Captain.

West Lancashire Field Ambulance.—Transport Officer and honorary Lieutenant J. N. P. Holt resigns his commission.

Attached to Units other than Medical Units.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Highet, M.D., retired list, T.F. (late Forth R.G.A.), to be Major; Lieutenants C. C. Fitzgerald, C. B. Alexander, and H. D. McCrossan, M.B., to be Captains. T. E. Saunt and J. E. S. Wilson to be Lieutenants.

TERRITORIAL FORCE RESERVE.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Captain D. C. L. Fitzwilliams, M.D., F.R.C.S., from London (City of London) Field Ambulance, to be Captain.

Vacancies and Appointments.

NOTICES REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.—Attention is called to a Notice (see Index to Advertisements—Important Notice re Appointments) appearing in our advertisement columns, giving particulars of vacancies as to which inquiries should be made before application.

VACANCIES.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Officer in Control of Institution for the Preparation of Vaccines and Antitoxins. Salary commencing at £650, rising to £750 per annum.

BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon and Junior House-Surgeon. Salaries, £200 and £170 respectively.

BIRMINGHAM: CITY FEVER HOSPITAL.—Resident Lady Medical Officer. Salary, £250 per annum.

BOLTON INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Senior House-Surgeon (ineligible for military service). Salary, £230 per annum.

BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY.—(1) House-Physicians; (2) House-Surgeons. Salary, £120 per annum in each case.

DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Lady Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £200 per annum.

DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY.—House-Physician and Casualty Officer (ineligible for military service). Salary, £200 per annum.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond Street, W.C.—Two House-Surgeons. Salary at the rate of £60 per annum, with £5 washing allowance.

LEEDS PUBLIC DISPENSARY.—Lady Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £130 per annum.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: ROYAL VICTORIA INFIRMARY.—Assistant Resident Officer (male ineligible for military service, or female). Salary, £100 per annum, and lodging allowance of 30s. per week until indoor accommodation is provided.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE INFIRMARY, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.—House-Physician. Salary, £200 per annum.

NORWICH POOR LAW INFIRMARY.—Lady Resident Medical Officer. Salary, 5 guineas weekly.

OLDHAM UNION.—Resident Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, £300 per annum.

PUTNEY HOSPITAL, S.W.—Resident Medical Officer. Salary, £150 per annum.

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Southwark, S.E.—House-Surgeon (ineligible for H.M. Forces). Salary at the rate of £150 per annum.

ST. PANCRAS DISPENSARY, Oakley Square, N.W.—Honorary Physicians.

SHEFFIELD: ROYAL INFIRMARY.—House-Surgeon (male ineligible for military service, or female). Salary, £100 per annum.

SHREWSBURY DISPENSARY.—Medical Practitioner.

SHREWSBURY: SALOP COUNTY ASYLUM.—Assistant Medical Officer. Salary, 7 guineas per week or £350 per annum.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS GENERAL HOSPITAL.—House-Surgeon (ineligible for military service). Salary, £250 per annum.

WEST HAM AND EASTERN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Stratford, E.—Casualty Officer (ineligible for military service). Salary at the rate of £150 per annum.

WIGAN: ROYAL ALBERT EDWARD INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—Lady House-Surgeon. Salary, £150 per annum.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.—The Chief Inspector of Factories announces the following vacant appointments: Edinburgh (North), Edinburgh (South); Lytham (Lancaster).

To ensure notice in this column—which is compiled from our advertisement columns, where full particulars will be found—it is necessary that advertisements should be received not later than the first post on Wednesday morning. Persons interested should refer also to the Index to Advertisements which follows the Table of Contents in the JOURNAL.

APPOINTMENTS.

ALDERSON, R., M.D., B.S.Durh., District Medical Officer of the Dorking Union.

BUSTEED, J. H., L.R.C.P.and S.Edin., L.F.P.S.Glasg., Certifying Factory Surgeon, Bungay District, co. Norfolk and Suffolk.

CONNON, C. J., M.B., C.M.Aberd., District Medical Officer of the Reeth Union.

FULTON, Miss J. M., M.B., Ch.B., R.U.I., Assistant Medical Officer, Barming Heath Lunatic Asylum, Maidstone.

GRAVES, A. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond., Certifying Factory Surgeon, Cleator District, co. Cumberland.

GREEVES, R. Affleck, M.B., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng., Assistant Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields.

KERR, James Rutherford, Ch.M.Glasg., Head Surgeon to the Allies Hospital, Yvetot, France.

WALSH, M. J., M.B., B.Ch., N.U.I., Assistant Medical Officer of the Stebbing Hill Hospital of the Stockport Union.

WILKES, Miss L. S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Edin., L.R.F.P.S.Glasg., Assistant Medical Officer of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Union Infirmary.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The charge for inserting announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is 5s., which sum should be forwarded in Post Office Orders or Stamps with the notice not later than the first post on Wednesday morning in order to ensure insertion in the current issue.

MARRIAGE.

KILNER—BROWN.—On December 14th, at the Whalley Range Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. T. Middlemiss, Thomas Pomfret, Captain R.A.M.C (T.F.), East Lancashire Casualty Clearing Station, eldest son of Thomas Kilner, Blackburn, to Olive Mary, eldest daughter of Mrs. Brown, 219, Chester Road, Manchester, and of the late Frederick Brown, Largo, Ayrshire.

DEATHS.

CHILDE.—On the 14th December, at his brother's residence, Cranleigh, Kent-road, Southsea, Lieutenant-Colonel Letterstedt Frederick Childe, I.M.S., M.B.Lond., M.R.C.S. (of Roundhay, Banbury Road, Oxford), late Senior Officer, Sir J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. Funeral St. Jude's, Southsea, 12.45 to-morrow (Saturday). Indian and South African papers, please copy.

TRAVERS-SMITH.—On the 16th inst., at Tramore, Hartfield Road, Eastbourne, Victor Edwin Travers-Smith, M.D., Trinity College, Dublin, aged 55.

Printed and published by the British Medical Association at their Office, No. 429, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in the County of Middlesex.